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THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Frey and Vissart, contestants in the Paris-Rome-Turkey trip, left for Rome today. The Italian capital at last advised; Beaumont, winner of the second stage of the race, was knighted by King Victor Emmanuel. President Castro of Venezuela could not attend the conference on the Panama Canal. The German Emperor, who arrived at Havana from Las Palmas, celebrated his sixtieth birthday. An operation was performed at Berlin on Prince Joachim, youngest son of the German Emperor, whose knee-cap was injured recently.

DOMESTIC.—President Taft, in a speech before the Western Economic Society at Chicago, presented in a masterly way the benefits of the proposed reciprocity agreement with Canada. Chief Justice White appointed a committee consisting of himself and Justices Lurton and Van Devanter to revise equity rules in the federal courts. The House steel investigating committee considered calling ex-President Roosevelt and Senator Root to testify regarding the taking over of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company by the United States Steel Corporation. The Democratic members of the House Committee on Ways and Means in the Underwood bill favorably reported.

CITY.—Stocks closed higher. Employees of the internal revenue service raided restaurants and seized cigars which they said were made of cheap tobacco, but repacked in boxes labeled "containing expensive brands" and labeled in imitation of those brands. The New York Telephone Company issued a statement regarding the Public Service Commission's order for reduced tolls, but did not announce what action would be taken.

MOBILE'S BICENTENARY. Mobile has just been celebrating its bicentenary. The city is one of the oldest settlements in the Gulf region, being antedated only by Pensacola and Biloxi. Biloxi was chosen in 1699 as the seat of government by the French colonists who came to settle the territory of Louisiana, but in 1702 the site was abandoned and a new one was selected on the Mobile River, twenty-seven miles from the bay. The present city of Mobile—called St. Louis de Mobile—was founded nine years later and remained a military station of some importance, although New Orleans, founded in 1717, soon displaced it as the capital of the Louisiana colony and rapidly eclipsed it as a centre of trade and population.

MOBILE HAS LIVED under the flags of France, Spain, Great Britain, the United States and the Confederate States. The city suffered little during the Civil War, for although Fort Morgan and Gaines, in the harbor, were captured by Farragut and a Confederate flotilla was destroyed in August, 1862, the city was held by the Confederates until just before the war ended. The battle of Mobile Bay was one of the most striking naval exploits in American annals, crowning Farragut's fame as a great admiral. From an historical point of view, therefore, the anniversary just celebrated is peculiarly rich in its suggestiveness.

THE CITY GREW with reasonable rapidity between 1820 and 1880. Its population increased from 3,194 to 29,258. But it could not seriously compete with New Orleans as a port, and after the war fell into a condition of stagnation. Between 1880 and 1890 its population increased less than 2,000. But in the last two decades a healthy growth has set in. The population in 1910 was 51,521, against 31,076 in 1890. Mobile has developed a flourishing foreign trade. Its exports exceeded \$27,000,000 annually. Its commerce will also undoubtedly be stimulated by the opening of the Panama Canal. It needs an inflow of population from other parts of the country, such as has given Atlanta, Birmingham and Jacksonville their present aggressive prosperity. But it can feel that it has turned the corner of the long stretch of inertia and depression which followed the war and can take satisfaction not only in its picturesque and tranquil past but in the prospect of a more active and vigorous future.

FATALITIES ON RAILROADS. The contrast which has frequently been drawn, not to our credit, between the number of fatal railroad accidents in the United Kingdom and those in the United States is sharply emphasized by a recent return of the British Board of Trade and the comments which are made upon its statistics. It appears that in the last calendar year there was such an increase in the number of passengers killed in train accidents as calls for a Parliamentary inquiry. There were in 1910 no fewer than 23 persons thus killed, while 1,111 were injured. These figures largely exceed those of any other recent year, and demand, from the British point of view, careful and detailed explanation. For in 1909 there was only one passenger thus killed, and in 1908 not even one.

How does that record contrast with that of the United States? In 1909 no fewer than 86 American passengers were

was required on the part of the Democratic majority in the House as was involved in its consenting to tax wool solely to repair the ravages of Republican extravagance. Democratic economists have hitherto held that a 50 per cent reduction of the duties on manufactured wools would double the revenues from woolen importations and enable the Treasury to dispense entirely with the tax on raw wool. Now those arguments are forgotten, and it is urged that a duty on raw wool must be retained not only for the benefit of the Treasury but as a measure of justice to the woolgrower. If Mr. Clark and Mr. Underwood intended to embrace Bailey, they should have done so openly and unanimously. The excuse which they give is a miserable subterfuge too transparent to deceive an intelligent public.

LOWER TELEPHONE RATES.

The lowering of telephone rates within this city is a boon in which nearly every New Yorker can share, only those holding stock in the New York Telephone Company having a possible cause for discontent. But their dissatisfaction is not likely to be extreme, for with lowered rates and a greatly enlarged business the old scale of dividends can easily be maintained. The New York Telephone Company has fortunately taken a highly reasonable view of its obligations as a public service corporation. It realizes that it enjoys what is practically a monopoly, because conditions in the telephone business make a monopoly in the hands of a single operating company much more desirable in any large community than competition between rival companies. It is the generosity of the service which gives it its maximum of value while cheapening the cost to the average renter or user. The right of the state to regulate rates in such a business cannot be denied and is frankly conceded by the New York Telephone Company, which, though at present unwilling to promise unquestioning compliance with the new order, will probably, after studying the situation, accept it with good grace.

The changes in rates will be welcome because they lighten the cost of a universal necessity, and possibly point to a further lightening after the present volume of business is sufficiently increased. In one respect there might be a further immediate improvement in the local service. The city is now divided into sections by boroughs, following the lines of the territory formerly covered by the separate companies, and an extra charge is made for a message sent from within one area to within another. The groupings, however, are artificial and irregular in form, and the charges have little relation to distance. For instance, there is an extra charge for a message from downtown Manhattan to downtown Brooklyn, and none for a message from downtown Manhattan to a point in up-town Manhattan, ten or fifteen times as far away. The city might be regrouped in concentric circles with varying charges according to the distance covered, thus relieving an illogicality in the present system.

REPUTED SPECIFICS FOR THE CURE OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Reputed specifics for the cure of tuberculosis have been numerous enough and disappointing enough to cause the announcement of another to be regarded with reserve; yet the latest which has been reported comes before us with a commendatory introduction which commands respect and inspires some hope that the thing so greatly desired has at last been found. Logically, of course, there is abundant ground for expecting that such a remedy will be discovered. There is no more reason for considering tuberculosis proof against therapeutics than any other germ disease, and there is reason for believing that every germ disease can be made to yield to some remedy.

Dr. de Szendeffy, of Budapest, the discoverer of the reputed cure, is not much known to the American public, even by name. But Dr. Bernheim, president of the "Euvre de la Tuberculose Humaine," and Dr. Dieupart, chief of the anti-tuberculous dispensary at St. Denis, are recognized authorities; and associated with them in vouching for the discovery are several independent experimenters who for three years have been studying its effects; all of whom bear testimony to its extraordinary virtues. Moreover, its composition, of which no secret is made, strongly suggests great value. Its dominant ingredient is iodine, the curative powers of which are well established. Indeed, it was long ago thought that iodine would prove to be a specific for tuberculosis, upon which it has a marked effect, if it were possible to administer it; but unfortunately its use has had no commensurate results which have practically ruled it out. But Dr. de Szendeffy combines iodine with a little menthol and radium iodine chloride, and this, it is said, entirely avoids the unfavorable results which have actually increased the therapeutic potency.

The first experiments were upon animals, which were by the use of this preparation made immune against the injection of tubercular bacilli, which otherwise proved inevitably fatal. Then human patients received the treatment. In no case were the unfavorable effects of iodine developed, while in all cases without exception marked improvement occurred. After a dozen injections blood spitting and night sweats ceased, appetite and weight increased and all symptoms became increasingly favorable. Tuberculosis of the bones and of the lungs, which are supposedly fatal, promptly yielded, as did also cases of lupus and other malignant forms of the disease. When other microbes co-exist with the tubercular bacilli the case is much aggravated, these other germs seeming to increase the virulence of the tubercular bacilli. In such cases the new remedy was of exceptional value, destroying all the other microbes within three days.

It is in view of such results, which are reported by a number of physicians of the highest ability, judgment and integrity, operating independently and at great distances from one another, that the two authorities whom we have named base their belief that Dr. de Szendeffy's discovery "is really the complete remedy of which he speaks in his researches—a remedy which is never offensive, which always acts and which cures in a very great number of cases." Certainly there is encouragement for the world to watch with hopeful and sympathetic interest for further authentic announcements concerning this discovery.

WASHINGTON AND THE FLAG.

The fable of the Washington coat of arms seems still to survive in England, according to our London correspondent. We mean not the fact that such a coat of arms existed, for that has been well known. It was abundantly attested by the memorial brass in Salgrave parish church long before the recent alleged discovery at Selby Abbey. We refer to the notion that that coat of arms was the model which inspired the design of the American flag, for which there is no substantial foundation and of which there is pretty convincing disproof.

The only conceivable foundation for that notion is in the circumstance that a certain resemblance exists between the escutcheon of the Washington family and that of the United States, namely, that each is a shield with stars at the top and with stripes below. But from the design of the Washington shield to that of the American flag is a far cry. Indeed, the resemblance between the two shields is not close, since that of the Washingtons has the stripes across and that of the United States has them up and down. But the American flag was not derived even from the American shield, but, on the contrary, the shield was derived from the flag.

ON THE OTHER HAND, WE HAVE DIRECT INDICATIONS, if not absolute proof, that the American flag was copied or adapted

from the British flag. The two are alike in colors. They are also alike in being divided into field and canton, and at that time they stood probably alone among the flags of the world in this respect. Moreover, a most convincing transition from the British flag to the American flag is found in the Grand Union flag, which was raised over the Colonial armies on January 1, 1776, and was their flag until supplanted by the Stars and Stripes in September, 1777. That Grand Union flag had a field of red and white stripes and a canton of superimposed crosses. The field was that of the American flag, and the canton was the Union Jack of Great Britain. The steps of transition are obvious. The first was to change the red field into a field of red and white stripes, and the second was to substitute stars for the crosses in the canton.

We have, moreover, three bits of personal evidence to the same effect. One is that Washington first drew the design of the American flag with six pointed stars instead of the five pointed stars of his family's coat of arms. The second is that all that we know of him discredits the notion that he was so conceited as to try to feign his own family's emblem upon the nation. The third is that he explicitly declared, in reporting to Congress the design of the Stars and Stripes, that it was at least in part copied from the flag of the mother country.

Every relic of Washington and every newly discovered detail of history concerning his family must be welcomed and prized. But it will be well to let this apocryphal version of the origin of our flag rest in oblivion.

Epitaphs, however, was never left standing on the street corner by a grinning and "seditions" B. R. T. motorman.

American Tobacco stockholders will hardly agree with Mr. Bryan that Chief Justice White "threw his protecting arms around them." They may recognize the vigor of the embrace, but not its affection.

THE LATEST PUZZLE PICTURE: "FIND CASTRO."

It did not take long for the Black Handers to discover that Flynn is no longer at Headquarters. The kidnapping of children has begun again.

The extent to which the founders of Dreamland were able to utilize street space and other public privileges at Coney Island indicates that their ideas of business were by no means dreamlandish.

It used to be said that the greatest benefactor in the world was the man who made two blades of wheat grow where only one grew before. But he is having to share his honors as a conservationist nowadays with the scientist who can demonstrate that the average man eats just about two times as much as is good for him.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Commenting on the threatened water famine in New York, "American Medicine" says that, should it actually befall the metropolis, it would mean "distress, disease and death." Addressing his remarks directly to the medical fraternity, the editor says:

"Medical men realize what the results of a water famine will be, and should the situation reach a point where the Mayor and his Water Commissioners need moral as well as professional support in establishing any regime or method to mitigate developing conditions the medical profession to a man can be counted on. It is entirely unnecessary to state that we are looking ahead, and while one never crosses a bridge until he comes to it, it is always good judgment to know where you are going."

WASTED WATER.

Water Commissioner Thompson will have a hundred and one uses for a hose before he gets to bed on Monday to ascertain if water is being wasted.

Inspectors now are on the job to solve the mighty water "problem."

They mean to wander through the town to see what's brought the water down.

Imagine, Old New York gone "dry!"

Enough to make all Broadway cry:

"Can't be true, the colored flagman says."

Is cast aside for water wagon?

If roads were fixed the night might rob Eastern newsmen of their money.

For all may see, when it rains.

The many lakes each road contains.

A. W. U.

"Father, what is an anarchist?"

"Generally he is a man who has no job and is afraid somebody will find one for him."

—Chicago Record-Herald.

"A small revenue at a great cost," the "Gazette di Venezia" calls the tax that has recently been introduced into Germany at the suggestion of the German Emperor. "Cats will wear a small metallic medal in proof of the fact that owners have paid a tax and that the animal has the right to existence," says the "Gazette."

"Cats not thus provided will be humanely killed." The small revenue derived from this regulation is no compensation for the increase in the rat pest which will follow. Before banishing the cat an equally good destroyer of rats should be secured. The cat may have its faults, but it is not a menace to human life, the rat is.

"I missed last night."

"Hard luck! Can't you think where you put it?"

"Yes, I put it on the wrong card."—Toldo Blade.

MILITARY COURTESIES.

Hints for the Well Meaning but Uninstructed Civilian.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The well intentioned comment of "A Citizen of America," who criticized his fellow citizens for their failure to uncover during the Memorial Day exercises the opportunity to put the public straight on several points which are little known outside of army and navy circles. In fact, the "military courtesies" are not observed by the average citizen, not because of his lack of patriotic motives, but because of his ignorance of the prescribed methods of expressing them.

For example, the national anthem is not "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," as "A Citizen of America" says, but "The Star Spangled Banner." It is this air that is prescribed in the government regulations and that is played by the military bands in the government service at the evening parade and other occasions of ceremony. This is the only national air that properly demands the salute, and it demands it only on official occasions and when played by the army or navy bands in the presence of the President, the federal or state service. The promiscuous playing of this anthem in vaudeville houses, restaurants and on the streets by hand organs, bands or orchestras is merely a bid for attention or applause that neither warrants nor gets recognition from those who are informed in such matters, and that merely tends to cheapen the air and lessen its significance.

Courtesies to the flag should be extended by the colors of the flag during the hat as the colors of the flag pass by or as they pass the unfurled colors, either in

camp or on parade, and by similarly saluting the colors of the war vessel as he boards it. By the "colors" is meant the regulation American flag that is the symbol of the regular military service of the government—federal or state. During the recent Memorial Day parade the writer observed many soldiers render this tribute spontaneously to the veterans' battle-flags, under which so many soldiers had fought and died—a salute that they were willing to render to the colors of every regular military body if they knew that such action was expected.

Laws have already been enacted to regulate the use of the national anthem, and the promiscuous use of the American flag for advertising and ulterior purposes is not unreasonable to assume that eventually restrictions may be imposed upon the rendering of the national anthem, which might properly be reserved for occasions of ceremony when its use would give dignified and respectful expression to the spirit of patriotism of which it is a symbol.

EX-LIEUTENANT.

New York, June 1, 1911.

BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Martin Saxe is partly right when he says: "Buildings and improvements have little or no value separated from the land." There are many "buildings and improvements"—breeding places of dirt, vermin, disease and distress—in New York City that Mr. Saxe could not give a value to. If it were not for the majority of buildings and improvements there would be no value to the land, and the owners could not reap the land values that they do through rents from such rotten huts and filthy hovels. This goes to show that taxes upon valuable buildings and improvements are an imposition upon industry, and doubly so because of the menace to cleanliness and health.

Evidently Mr. Saxe is possessed of a kind of Chinese grudge against railroads. What would the land values of America amount to if it were not for the construction and operation of the railroads? What would have happened to the people of San Francisco after the earthquake if the railroads had not carried them food? I have seen cases where city ordinances have made them pay a license for every car sent out upon the street, and then the city authorities protested because of the feigning of the cars upon the streets, the long waits of would-be passengers and the terrible crowding.

Tax land values only and do away with this grinding of the middle class between the dangerous idle rich and the desperate idle poor.

POWELL BYRNE.

New York, May 29, 1911.

NEED OF HIS OWN MEDICINE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I see by today's paper that Mayor Cassano, in a letter to some one who sympathized with him because the conductor failed to stop his car on the Mayor's signal, abuses the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and has a whole lot to say of the company and its cars. Yet when some one wrote to the Mayor a few months ago and told him how cold the cars were and how inadequately heated, the only answer given was that the complaint could wait if he did not like the cold cars. Truly he has said, "Every one knows where his own shoe pinches."

RONALD WHITEHORNE.

New York, June 3, 1911.

A CORONATION SERVICE HERE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Some little time since the writer of a letter printed in The Tribune suggested that a special service might be arranged in one of the local churches on the day of the coronation for the particular benefit of these loyal Britons who are unable for lack of time to be at home for the celebration.

Perhaps if the British consul or some one equally representative of British interests headed such a movement it would receive the enthusiastic support of all local Britons in temporary exile. It is not yet too late for all arrangements to be made, and it might be well to stipulate that admission be made by card only, so as to insure that all present are moved by the sincere spirit of all that the service signifies, and thus exclude the merely idly curious.

I am sure that every assistance will be given by those really interested if some influential person could be induced to head the movement. A BRITON ABROAD.

New York, May 31, 1911.

SPECIALIZING IN SUBWAYS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Ever since the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has proposed to run subways in New York or Brooklyn it has seemed absurd to me, because their management of elevated and trolley lines has been so poor. When we consider the experience that the Interborough has had for so long, it seems the proper company to have care of the subway department of transit, if it will make proper improvements in its methods. We also need the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to give us more trams and cars, as well as better service in Brooklyn. BROOKLYNITE.

Brooklyn, June 3, 1911.

THEATRICAL CONTRACTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In the case of Walter Hampton Dougherty and The New Theatre in regard to "The Piper" it appears strange to the casual reader that Mr. Dougherty should bring a case unless his contract was very clear. The directors of The New Theatre, when alone stands for profits, must be fully aware of the value of his contract, unless it is like some theatrical contracts, which puzzle even the most astute judges.

I am glad to understand that the author would have liked a man to have played The Piper. The difficulty is to find a man suitable to so poetic and fantastic a part, and the risk was far less in intrusting the part to a capable woman. P. R. Reason played it in England, but he was in a thousand, and there is not time to search among the thousand.

The theatrical profession, to my mind, needs a special tribunal of its own, a court of arbitration.

CHARLES GRAM LANDER.

New York, May 31, 1911.

UNANIMOUS.

From The Buffalo News.

Henry Waterson has come back from Europe with the discovery that Europe likes Taft. Well, come to think of it, he is pretty well thought of over here, too.

NO SINEWS OF WAR.

From The Christian Science Monitor.

If war loans could be stopped, as Oscar S. Strauss advocated before the Lake Mohonk convention in England, but he seems to be considerably nearer realization.

NEW YORK TOOK A LOT OF THEM.

From The Troy Press.

Ireland's population, 4,381,361—hundreds of thousands less than that of New York City.

AND VICTIMS, TOO.

From The Schenectady Union.

Douglas, Sax, has decided to have a safe and sound fight with the Mexican pugilist, and he will fight the Mexicans for some time to come.

HE'S NO TRIMMER.

From The Buffalo News.

Will the standard bearer take notice that the President has his back as high as the other fellow about reciprocity and is going to let the end of the fray? It seems good to see a man who cannot be scared by talk of any kind about what may happen in 1912. It may happen now, but it will not be in 1912. Here I am, here I stay.

People and Social Incidents.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, June 3.—The British ambassador celebrated the forty-sixth birthday of the King of England at the embassy to-night by inviting a number of guests to dinner. In the party were Lloyd Garrison, Mr. Hepburn, Mr. Evans, Mr. Pope, Mr. Pound, Mr. Macoun, Mr. Powell, Mr. Fraser, W. C. Bonnel, Mr. Rowland, Mr. Hargrave and A. Mitter. Mr. J. D. McLachlan, military attaché, Edmund Overy, second secretary, and Lord Eustace Percy, attaché, all of the embassy staff.

The new Brazilian ambassador, Senhor Domènico de Gama, who sailed from Rio de Janeiro on a Brazilian vessel several weeks ago, will arrive in New York about June 12.

Jonkheer H. M. van Weede, secretary of the Netherlands legation, who has been appointed secretary of the legation in Vienna, will leave here to-morrow for New York.

Senorita Elena Calderon will go to New York on Friday to see her sister, Mrs. Valdis, and her children sail for Bolivia, and from there will go to Atlantic City to join Dr. and Mrs. Reid Hunt and Miss Hanna Taylor.

The Swedish Minister will leave Washington on Sunday, June 11, for a trip to the West, which will last until July 1. Later he will go to the Catskill Mountains for the season.

The Japanese minister has issued invitations for a dinner on June 7.

The Japanese minister and Mrs. Matsui will spend the greater part of the summer in Japan, leaving Washington this month.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, June 3.—There were many dinner parties at the Chevy Chase Club to-night, among the hosts being Brigadier General and Mrs. W. W. Wetherap, who had a party of sixteen army and navy friends; Rear Admiral and Mrs. Richard Walnwright, who entertained for Mrs. Samuel Spencer and Mrs. William Haywood, where the guests were the friends of Mrs. Haywood and included a number of midshipmen and young girls. Other hosts were Colonel and Mrs. Worthington, Charles C. Tucker, Dr. and Mrs. Sinclair Bowen, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Snow, Dr. and Mrs. Franklin Anderson, Captain Graham L. Johnson, Captain and Mrs. Embick, S. H. Grosvenor, Mrs. Sumner, Mr. and Mrs. John Lindsay Morehead, Colonel and Mrs. Cassel, Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Simpson and Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Porteus.

Mr. and Mrs. William Henry had dinner with them at the Chevy Chase Club. Mrs. Lawrence B. Bagg, of New York, and Mrs. Robert S. Clifton, Brigadier General and Mrs. Alshere, Brigadier General and Mrs. William P. Hall, Mrs. Robert F. Shepard, Miss Shepard, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Macaboy.

Miss Mary Stead had young guests at dinner at the Chevy Chase Club, with Mr. and Mrs. Gardner Bell as chaperons. Among the guests were Miss Leo-Anna Finley, Miss Elsie Downing, Robert Stead, John Davidge and Percival Waters.

Major General Greely will sail from New York on June 4 for London, where he will act as military aid to the special ambassador of this country, Miss Antoinette Greely. Miss Rose Greely and Miss Gertrude Greely left here to-day to visit their sisters in New York and on the Hudson. Mrs. Greely will close her house to-morrow and on Monday, and will later take her younger daughters to the White Mountains for the summer.

Miss Pansy Bloomer, daughter of S. Lawrence Heap, was married at the home of her parents, Paymaster and Mrs. Heap, at 1100 Madison street, to Mr. Johnson Ward, of Philadelphia. The Rev. Roland Cordt Smith officiated in the presence of relatives and a few friends. The bride was given away by her brother, George Beale Bloomer, and her sister-in-law, Mrs. Bloomer, was matron of honor. Miss Nora Ward Rhodes was flower girl, and Charles Francis Ward was best man for his brother. The bride made her debut in Washington several seasons ago. Mr. and Mrs. Ward will make their home in Philadelphia after spending the summer at Atlantic City.

A Russian delegate to the International Fur Seal conference, entertained at dinner at Raucher's to-night Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lansing, Baron and Baroness de Bode, Mrs. Lawrence Townsend, Mrs. Arthur Willert, Miss Townsend, Chandler Anderson, Mr. Brazneko, Mr. Dmitroff, Baron Uxall, Prince Koudachoff and Mr. Nahakoff.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Last Thursday's match between the American and English polo teams on the Meadow Brook Club field, at Westbury, was so closely contested that the interest in the issue of the tournament for the Westchester International Challenge Cup has been vastly increased thereby, and the game to-morrow afternoon is certain to attract an even larger crowd than last week. Of course, if the Americans win to-morrow afternoon that will be the end of the struggle, whereas if the English team play off the honors another day's play will be needed to determine finally the question as to whether the cup brought back from England by Harry Payne Whitney and his team two years ago is to remain over here or if it is to recross the Atlantic once more to Hurlingham, where it remained for nearly two decades.

Should the result of to-morrow's game necessitate further play, it is probable that Wednesday or Thursday will be devoted to the purpose, and by the end of the week the English team will have taken its departure for home, one of the players recalled by invading marriage and the others by the end of their leave of absence from their respective regiments. There is to be a third game, in any case, as an exhibition, even if the cup is already won. Meanwhile, the English players are the objects of much hospitality.

Last night a dinner dance was given by Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay in her honor at her place at Roslyn, and several of her friends, including Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Miss Dorothy White, Mrs. W. Butler Dupont, Mrs. E. L. Morgan, Mrs. J. B. Phelps and Mrs. H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, also gave large dinners at their respective country seats, afterward taking their guests on to Mrs. Mackay's dance at Harbor Hill.

Mrs. Mackay's dinner guests included Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hastings, Miss Eleanor Sears, Miss Evelyn Burden, Justice Francis K. Pendleton, Harry Payne Whitney, Cecil Greenleaf, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury, Hans G. Farber, Dr. Joseph A. Blake, Miss Laura Chanler, Captain L. St. G. Cheape, Captain Hardress Lloyd, Mrs. Archibald S. Alexander, Philip M. Lydig, Dr. W. G. MacCallum, Lieutenant C. W. E. Palmes, Captain H. H. Wilson, Seton Henry and Dr. J. L. Russell.

Following the dinner there was a collation, led by Clarence Mackay, dancing alone. The favors included scarfs and rosettes distributed by the ladies, and the guests were dressed in the colors of the defending Meadow Brook team and the other in the English colors. A buffet supper followed, after which general dancing was resumed. Among the guests at the dance were Mr. and Mrs. P. Lathup Ames, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, General and Mrs. Lloyd S. Bryce, Miss Lella Bryce, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. W. Bird, Miss Clara B. Bird, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram, Lawrence Butler, Thomas

Clark, Jr., Frederic Cruger, James W. Appleton, Grosvenor Astor, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Eustis, Governor and Mrs. Dix, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fletcher Godfrey, Miss Mabel Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald V. Hollins, Mr. and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Iselin, Foxhall P. Keene, René La Montagne, Ogden Livingston Mills, Devoreux Milburn, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Milburn, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Milburn, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Henry I. Nicholas, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Pulitzer, Mr. and Mrs. Percy R. Fyfe, Mr. and Mrs. E. Clarkson Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Moncure Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Randolph, Anna Sands, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Stevens Sands, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffera Taitler, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mr. E. French Vanderbilt and Mr. and Mrs. J. Norman de R. Whitehouse.